Total for the week ..

Already Decided.

Dr. EMILY BLACKWELL contributes to the July number of the Popular Science Monthly a discussion of "The Industrial Position of Women." She undertakes to answer the question, " Is the effort women are making to enter occupations from which they have hitherto been excluded justifiable?"

Such a discussion would have been pertinent a quarter of a century ago, ten years ago, perhaps, but now it seems to us hardly worth while. The question Dr. EMILY BLACKWELL raises has been practically decided in favor of women. They are already taking part in the great system of modern industry," and the part they are performing is an important one, and is steadily increasing in importance, few barriers being set up to their employment in any occupation they are disposed to enter. The obstacles to their working have been raised chiefly by themselves, by the prejudices of women, and they are fast being removed. Wherever women's labor can be made profitable, men are ready enough to employ it and to encourage it. Large departments of manufacture, especially, depend largely, if not chiefly, on the

work of women. The census of 1880 showed that of the 513,-377 persons engaged in all sorts of industrial occupation in New York 135,218 were women and girls. Women were then taking part in nearly every profession and every trade not requiring rough physical labor and exposure, to which they are manifestly not adapted; for instance, the trade of the blacksmith and the stonemason. It is now expected, as a matter of course, that the daughters of a family in poor or very moderate circumstances shall go to work as soon as their schooling is done or they are old enough to earn wages. Nor do they generally or even frequently seek domestic service, if they are natives of this country. They prefer work in shops or factories, any where else than in a family.

The demand for women's labor in the industrial employments is now so great that girls have about as good a chance of getting paid occupations as boys; and they can earn wages in many cases which are often equal to those obtained by their brothers. The consequence is that a family in which there are grown children, or children old enough to work, can jointly make a very comfortable living when times are good; and they expect to do it, all hands contributing.

The girls of families in better circumstant es, too, are now far less likely than formerly to be dependent on their parents. The old prejudices against their working and making something for their support have already very largely disappeared. Even among the well to do, girls are more and more inclined to seek remunerative employment; and the multiplication of apartment houses, perhaps with common kitchens, is releasing the women of many families from domestic cares and details, which used to occupy so much of the time of housewives, thus giving them liberty to engage in outside work.

The questions discussed by Dr. EMILY BLACKWELL as to the advantages and propriety of women's working and earning money in industrial pursuits, or in other occupations than those which are strictly domestic, have therefore already been deolded in the affirmative. It has come to be pretty generally recognized that it is just shout as necessary to teach a girl how to earn her living as a boy. And the lesson is every day more thoroughly learned in all parts of society.

The Wimbledon Match.

The American team for the international rifle contest at Wimbledon has now finished its preparatory work on this side of the water, and on Tuesday will take the steamer for

This team has a very good chance of winning the match. A study of the scores made by its members shows that these are much botter than the scores of their predecessors of last year; that they have repeatedly exceeded the winning British score at Creedmoor; that their average is better than the British average in practice here last September; finally, that their average surpasses by several points per man the best aggregate practice scores of the present British twelve, so far as they have yet been reported.

There are possible obstacles to retaining this advantage. The British marksmen will continue shooting during the coming fortnight, while their competitors are on shipboard, and may thus surpass all previous records. The ocean voyage or the change of climate may break up one or more of the at men in the visiting team. Nearly all the Americans are strangers to the English range, and there the elements of light and wind differ from those at Creedmoor. Finally, since many of the Americans are now for the first time on an international team, they may become nervous or rattled by a run of bad luck, a close contest, or any untoward

And yet, while these things are to be borne in mind, there are other advantages for the American side to be enumerated. They will have a longer rest and more practice after the voyage than they had expected; the team is harmonious, and some possible elements of discord have been removed. They go to England thoroughly pleased with their guns and their ammunition, and in good spirits over the results of their practice. Thus there is good ground for hoping that the American team may regain at Wimbledon the laurels lost at Creedmoor.

The reasons for this great change from last year are clear. Sir HENRY HALFORD, reporting to the British National Rifle Association in regard to the Creedmoor victory, used the following language:

"I attribute our success partly to the superiority of our rifles and our ammunition, and partly to the longer experience and training of our men."

There can be no question that these were the real causes of the American defeat at Creedmoor. There were minor influences at work, such as giving up the use of the wind gauge when the visitors protested against it, and the waste of time in various experiments. But the great difficulty lay in the ent to shoot at the long ranges, for which the weapons of the National Guard were not adapted, and at which the marksmen were novices. Two gunmakers undertook to turn out military weapons suited to shooting at 1,000 yards, but before the rifles and the ammunition could be furnished and tested, the contest was so close at hand that the marksmen did not dare to trust them, and the match was actually shot by a majority of them with the old weapons, meant for use at 500 and 600 yards.

After that contest was over, a member of

of a gun which should meet the require suggested by experience. In a short time he had ready an excellent weapon; the REMINGons meanwhile had improved the rifle they had hastily prepared for last September's contest, and it may now be said with confiience that the present American team is shooting with as good military rifles as any n England, and probably with better. A year's practice at long ranges has made the old members of the team far more skilful, while a concession of the British in regard to the time of enlistments has allowed the introduction of several crack long-range riflemen into the National Guard for the express purpose of shooting in this match. The British have also consented to the use of the screw wind gauge, while the thin American front sight, to which they had objected as not being strong enough, will no doubt be admitted, since there is proof that it has already been allowed in matches at Wimble-

Thus the grounds on which the good prospects of the American team are based are lefinite in character and substantial. Whether they win or lose, their shooting is almost certain to be far more creditable than last year's.

English Catholics and Oxford Univer-

We learn that an earnest effort is making n Rome on the part of many English Catholies to secure a partial repeal of the decision by which Catholic students were forbidden to matriculate at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. As regards Oxford, at all events, it is hoped that the injunction issued some eighteen years ago by the Propaganda may be withdrawn, in which case a Catholic college would be immediate ly founded and affiliated to that university.

So far as the university statutes are conerned, any member of Convocation can open a house in Oxford for the instruction of students purposing to test their scholastic proficiency at the university examinations and to seek university degrees. We need scarcely say that there are a great many Catholic members of Convocation, some of whom would be admirably qualified by experience and reputation to confer academical prestige upon a Catholic college. Again, since the abolition of religious tests, the university authorities cannot refuse degrees or onors on the score of theological opinions. Of the privileges thus thrown open. English Protestants belonging to non-conformist denominations have availed themselves, and why, it may be asked, should not Catholics follow their example, since they are equally alive to the educational deficiencies of the Catholic institutions when compared with the two great national universities? The failure of Catholics to profit by oppor

tunities offered to every British subject is due to the action taken by the British Catholic Episcopate and confirmed by the Vatican very soon after the abolition of the religious tests, which had hitherto confined the privileges of Oxford and Cambridge to those persons who were willing to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles. In January, 1865. the Congregation of the Propaganda approved the resolutions which had been passed by the English Bishops prohibiting the foundation of Catholic colleges at Oxford or Cambridge, and recommending the creation of carefully isolated Catholic seminaries which should attempt, however, to raise their teaching to the level attained by the national universities. Two years later, viz., in August, 1867, and again in 1873, Cardinal BARNABO wrote to Cardinal Manning advising that the British Episcopate should warn the faithful in pastoral letters of the danger

of frequenting Oxford and Cambridge. The injunctions and admonitions emanating from Rome have been scrupulously, but with growing impatience, obeyed by English atholies, notwithstanding the flagrant miscarriage of their endeavors to place their own seminaries intended for the higher education on the same plane of excellence with that attained by the national universities. The Catholic University of Kensington was an utter failure, and although some tolerably good work is done by some of the Catholic colleges affiliated to the London University, yet as they are dependent for degrees upon that institution-which has always been controlled by men of very lax opinions touching religious questions, and which prescribes for its final B. A. examination a course of modern philosophy saturated with skepticismit is hard to see what is gained by the relinquishment of the educational advantages which Oxford and Cambridge now present, out which they did not offer at the time

when the London University was projected. No doubt there have been epochs when the spirit of academical teachings and the social atmosphere at either of the two English universities would have tended upon the whole to alienate Catholic undergraduates from the faith in which they had been reared. This was always, however, much less noticeably the case at Oxford, which has given special attention to the Aristotelian system of logic and philosophy, and which in all controversies, religious and political, has been con spicuous for extreme conservatism. It was in Oxford that the reaction toward Romanism, favored by Archbishop LAUD, received most vigorous support; it was in Oxford that the wish of the Catholic JAMES II. to reconcile England with the Papacy called forth much sympathy; it was Oxford that gave birth to the Tractarian movement of half a century ago, one result of which is the conversion to Catholicism of very many educated and influential English men, including the present Cardinals, NEWMAN and MANNING. Now, indeed although Cardinal Manning seems to think that all the virtue has gone out of his mother university, it is quite practicable for a Catholic undergraduate to obtain a B. A. degree at Oxford without being exposed to teachings in the least inconsistent with his religious beliefs. It is true that at the so-called "Greats," or second public examination in the humanities, some acquaintance with modern speculative philosophy is prescribed, but the student may substitute for the school of humans letters the school of law or that of history or that of physical science. We need scarcely say that we here refer to examinations for degrees with honors, the only species of university degrees which to well-informed persons carry much educational significance. There are, in fact, few things which men who have followed the honor course regard with more disdain than the ordinary degree conferred by an English university and the corresponding

When we bear in mind that college teaching, college associations, and college life mean everything to an Oxford undergraduate, and that, aside from its police supervision of the streets, and its examinations known respectively as its Responsions, Moderations, and Greats, the university is but a name, there really seems to be no reason why English Catholics should not establish at Oxford a hall or college of their own. It is true that Cardinal Manning and most of the English prelates, whose knowledge of the English universities was gained forty or fifty years ago, are opposed to the project, but, on the other hand, it is strengously supported the team. Mr. Bnown, began the construction | by a powerful section of the English Cath-

liploma issued by American institutions.

olic aristocracy and by most of those Oxford graduates who have been converted to Rome during the last ten years. We observe, more-over, that some of the most faithful and sagacious servants of the Holy See entertain no misgivings respecting their com-petence to control Catholic undergraduates at Oxford; for the movement looking to a roversal of the injunctions of the Propaganda in regard to the two great universities of England has nowhere found more fervent advocates than in the Society of Jesus.

How Certain Great Men Have Suc-

ceeded in Life. It occurred to a gentleman named WILBUR F. CRAFTS that he might get at the secret of success—the philosopher's stone of real life— by the inductive method. He prepared a set questions, had them printed, and sent the circular to statesmen, doctors, pump manufacturers, editors, ministers, Judges lawyers, school teachers, and Major-Gen erals. He even applied to Mr. SCHUYLER COL-FAX and to the Rev. JOSEPH COOK. Here are ome of the questions submitted by Mr. WIL-BUR F. CRAFTS:

Was your boyhood, up to fourteen years of age, spe

in the country, in a village, or in a city?

Did you use tobacco previous to the age of sixteen?

What maxims or watchwords, if any, have had atrong influence on your life and helped to your suc "What do you consider essential elements of success

for a young man entering upon such a business or pro-fession as yours?
"What, in your observation, have been the chief

causes of the numerous failures in life of commercia d professional men f

Mr. CRAFTS's method, which he beautifully calls "harvesting golden statistics from the fields of ripe experience," yielded some edifying results. Some of the Successful Men from whom he sought information did not reply to his circular .. Some answered curtly. Some sat down with pen in hand and unbos omed the secret of their success. From a census of the class which was willing to give away its secret, Mr. CRAPTS concludes that the country districts "furnish fifty-seven per cent, of our successful men." while the cities furnish only seventeen per cent. A man who wishes to succeed in life should select a country farm for his birthplace, and "thus enroll himself among such illustrious farmer boys as Senator EDMUNDS, Gen. LOGAN, Gen. HOWARD, ANTHONY COMSTOCK, D. L. MOODY, JOSEPH COOK," and others. Mr. CRAPTS also arrives at the valuable conclusion that "four-fifths of the men who now fill positions of large responsibilty in our land did not use tobacco before they were sixteen years of age." Even those who did, " with three exceptions, mention the fact with regret." Who are the three remorseless reprobates?

The Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, President of Cornell University and ex-Ambassador to Germany, discloses the important fact that the essential elements of success for a college President and a foreign Ambassador are soundness of heart and mind, clear judgment, fair knowledge of men, great devotion to some one purpose or study, but with breadth of view."

The Rev. JOSEPH COOK confesses that he is the product of "twenty-five years of education, including foreign travel." The watchwords which have contributed to his succes are these: "Clear ideas at any cost; obedience to God, the organ of spiritual knowledge; total self-surrender to conscience." The young man ambitious to become another JOSEPH COOK must possess "clear thought and varied and accurate learning." Cowardice, in the Rev. Joe Cook's opinion, is one of the chief causes of failure in life. The sentiment recaforces the declaration made by the Rev. Mr. Cook three weeks ago, when he sought the protection of the Mon mouth police against the drummer who ate raw meat. "I could thrash five such men as GILL," said the Rev. JOE COOK; "but I enew that if he and some of the other runners got to carousing together, there would be no telling what they would do, and as GILL threatened me with personal violence I asked for police protection.'

The Hon, DARWIN R. JAMES of Brooklyn, the new Congressman for the Third district, contributes a very remarkable essay on success

in life. The italics are his own: "Although my father, who came to Williamsburgh now Brooklyn) when I was twelve years old, was well to do, yet he brought his boys up to work when out of young man with two texts of Scripture as mottoes: ' A ood name is rather to be chosen than great riches,' &c., and Seek first the Kingdom of Gop and His right sous-ness. These had a great influence on me.

What is success? What kind of success do you mean? True success is the building up of a strong Christian character and the using of one's faculties for the glory of Gop. Religion which influences the daily life is the basis; strict truthfulness, which is an outgrowth of it: integrity of character, industry, persoverance, temperate and simple habits, correct views of life and mankind, hu-

nility, &c.
"Men are not content to lead plain lives of integrity and uprightness. They want to get ahead too fast, and are led into temptation. If young men would only study Bibles: Pleasure, show, money, is the sim of the

Major-General OLIVER O. HOWARD, Christian soldier and banker for the trustful race recently emancipated from slavery, gives these as the maxims which guide his life: "First, 'Obey your parents in the Lord;' second, Seek first the Kingdom of Gov;' third, 'The Lord is my Shepherd, fourth (and halp is conversion). The blood of Jesus Cunist, His Son, cleanseth from all sin; fifth, Bushnett's subject, 'Every man's life a plan of Gop;

sixth 'Love Gon and man !" The Hon. A. W. TENNY, celebrated across the East River as "the BUFFALO BILL of the Brooklyn Bar," in answer to the question, What maxims or watchwards have helped to your success?" replies emphatically, "None." "Integrity, truthfulness, promptness, sobriety, patience, and hard work" make his catalogue of qualities essential to the success of a United States District Attorney. On the other hand, he thinks that one of the chief causes of lack of success in the profession of the law is "failure to grasp

Shipping Commissioner Duncan's rule of life, it appears, has been "to make myself so useful that my employers couldn't do without me." The taxpayers will be glad to have Capt. Duncan's assurance that the essential dements of a Shipping Commissioner's success are "self-dependence, living within the income, honesty, temperance, industry, good companions." Living within "the" income strikes us as particularly good.

And here, among many others, is an ex-Vice-President of the United States, who modestly seeks to conceal his identity by putting two long dashes where the name should be. His "favorite motto, oft repeated to others," is:

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun Views from thy haud no worthy action done."

In reviewing his own career he finds that the essential elements of success on one hand. and the chief causes of failure on the other, are as follows: "Principle. Energy, in which I include persisten

application. Total abstinence, both from intoxicants and from gambling. Economy, including avoidance of debt. Study, till every detail is mastered. "Extravagance, including buying on expectations what cannot be paid for promptly. Pride and desire for show beyond one's means or sphere. Instability, and lack of persistent application and industry. Lack of appreciation of the value of time. Too many irons in the fire equally injudicious. Tippling and gambling and the evils born of them—profaulty, Sabbath break

ing, &c. Cynicism, backbiting, and lack of suspiter in The two long dashes are futile. Nobody

who reads the communication of the anony mous ex-Vice-President can doubt for an in-stant that it comes from South Bend, Indiana. Mr. WILBUR F. URAFTS himself is a suc-

cessful man, in at least one respect. Prob ably no anxious inquirer after the secret of success ever reaped from the fields of ripe experience a bigger harvest of platitude and

Scientific Criticism of Art.

Even the most competent critics of ar may differ totally in their estimate of painting. They may agree as to its merely technical merits, but there may be a wide variance between them as to its artistic value, and even as to its fidelity to natur What appeals most to the taste of the one falls to please the other, and no matter how long they dispute about the picture, they are likely to be of the same opinion still.

A London scientific journal of great emi nence, however, has introduced a new method of art criticism which gives it a novel certainty so far as the method goes. This journal has begun to discuss paintings from the point of view of science; of that branch of absolute knowledge which has to do with the anatomy of light and color.

The Nature of London recently sent to the Royal Academy exhibition of art a man distinguished in that department of science, t take notes on the pictures and report jus how they stood the test of scientific examination. These notes are published in the last number of Nature which has reached us

The scientific expert reports that he found that English landscape was not advancing but rather retrograding, judging by this cademy exhibition. "Not for many years," he says, "has there been such an abo landscapes of the highest order as in the present Academy." "In some pictures," he adds, "the ignorance of some part of na ture has been as great as if a portrait painte had painted a face in which the mouth was represented between the eyes and the nose or, again, as if he had painted feet instead of This is said, be it remembered, of pictures selected as the best examples o contemporary English art, or the works of men who have won the sendemic distinction

One artist, says the scientific critic, having introduced a rainbow in his picture, painted the violet in the middle, being presumably ignorant of the fact that all primary rain bows are alike, and that "the order of colors from red through orange, yellow, green blue, indigo, to violet, is dominated by most rigid law, to which there is and can be no exception." "This picture," he speaks of as "only typical of a good deal of artistic work.'

The color of the clouds of another picture he calls "impossible," and explains that when a painter "chooses to put a bright green sky at 5° or 10° elevation on the right of his picture, and then paints a blue sky at the same elevation above the horizon on the left, he is showing something which is impossible." Speaking of the incorrect coloring of a third picture, he says, "green never rests on white, nor on gray." Of a fourth, he says, "the sky color is wrong. There could have been no green where the artist has placed it." "It is a pity," he exclaims, regarding still another, "this artist takes the trouble to paint a sky, because it is evident he does not know the difference between sky

"This may be a view in Mars," he says of painting called "Night into Day." "It is fortunately impossible here." Of the picture entitled "Tipt with Eve's Latest Gleam of Burning Red" he remarks that "it is quite impossible that such a moon should be at such a height at sunset, besides which the moon is more shapeless than she should look under the given cloud condi-"The artist has attempted to pain the old moon in the new moon's arms, one of the most beautiful natural phenomena visible after sunset," he says of another picture; but, by a strange fatality, almost every point where science could have assisted the artist has been neglected." "Green Pastures and Still Waters," he criticises because the reflected images of the trees in the distance are about one and a half times as long as the trees themselves "

Artists cannot complain of such criticisms that they are happazard and whimsical. They have the accuracy of science, and the points made by the critic are capable of demonstration. They are not his mere fancies and impressions, but are the fruits of an impartial test of the pictures by scientific laws well established. In that respect they are like the criticisms of figure pictures which an expert anatomist might make; and as the Nature's scientific critic says, some of the errors he points out are as gross as if an artist painted a man with his mouth between the eyes and the nose. Moreover, as he explains in justification of the need of scientific art criticism. the knowledge of physical science is becoming so much extended in these days among the people that "the circle of those who can discriminate between fact and fancy as displayed in the works which grace the walls of our picture galleries is daily becoming a wider one."

But there is something in a painting which science cannot reach. That is sentiment magination, the beauty which is seen and interpreted only by the true artist. A ploture may be in all respects scientifically correct, and yet it may not be a work of art. Writing may be grammatically and syntactically blameless, and yet be destitute of the graces of style and barren of thought, unbeautiful, unoriginal, and as dry as a husk.

Hypocrisy in Berkshire.

A Sabbath quiet always reigns throughout the beautiful county of Berkshire, in Massachusetts. There are few large towns within its limits, and, as compared with other counties of the State, it has not very many actories. The population is scattered over farms and in little villages, for the most part, and churches and school houses abound. It is a thrifty New England population, nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants having

been born in the State of Massachusetts itself, and the foreign-born being only about one-fifth of the whole. Nearly all these foreigners are from Ireland, British America and England, and a great part of them are engaged in the factories, though of late years many farms in Berkshire have gone into the hands of Irishmen especially. Thee Irishmen are making a good living out of lands which had been abandoned by their former owners as too unproductive for cuitivation. They are showing industry and ability as farmers, and are law-abiding citizens. Consequently, the prejudices felt against them at first by the old Massachusetts population have almost entirely disappeared. They till their farms with skill and assiduity, steadily improve their stock, pay their debts promptly, and drive to the Catholic churches in the villages on Sunday with creditable teams and in good clothes.

The Berkshire community is, indeed, model one in many respects. It has preserved some of the most admirable virtues of the old Puritan settlers economy, thrift, prudence, industry. Its town meetings would command eulogies from a Da Tocquavilla. Very great poverty is almost unknown in that Arcadia of peaceful villages, and when it is discovered, the charitable impulses of

the neighborhood are at once aroused, and relief is speedily at hand. If a poor man's cow dies in the village, a subscription to buy him another is apt to be started by some benevolent soul. Much pride is taken by the inhabitants in keeping the towns tidy and pretty. Illiteracy scarcely exists there. If there is any, it is brought in by foreigners; for sending children to school is deemed almost as necessary as clothing them or feed

ing them. But it is not altogether a model commu nity. Frequent divorce cases among the native population show that the morals there are often lax. Cases of very gross immorality are regularly reported in the local newspapers, cases which occur more frequently, in proportion to the population, among the farming community than in the few large towns. Every little neighborhood has its more or less atrocious scandala.

There is, however, another vice which grops out in that community too often. It is the very mean vice of hypocrisy, and occur sometimes among people who perhaps do not themselves imagine they are guilty of it. A few Sundays ago certain of the church going people of Berkshire, who profess to believe in the keeping of Sunday as a veritable Sabbath according to the notions of the old Puritans, went to work and succeeded in preventing the running of a certain passenger train to a point within the county. They would not let the railroad company break the

Puritan Sabbath in that way. But milk being produced on many of the hill farms of Berkshire for sale in distant cities, it is customary for the railroads traversing the county to run milk trains or Sunday for the accommodation of the farmers and their customers. Of course if it is wicked to have passenger trains whistling through those mountains and valleys on Sunday, it is no less wicked to run milk trains It is even more wicked to run milk trains for they are provided for the especial purpose of enabling trade to be carried on on Sunday, while passengers may travel on works of charity or necessity; doctors going to see the sick, ministers to preach to distant sinners, parents to the rescue of children, and business men to get home to go to church with their families. A milk train is run to help the farmers to transac business and make money on Sunday. They must rise early, milk their cows, and carry the cans to the stations to ship them to

All hands about the farm must do Sunday work to get the milk off, and the teams mus be hitched up in order that it may go to market. The farmers, too, charge as much for their milk on Sundays as on other days, and demand the money. Nor can the Berk shire dairymen say that there is absolute necessity for the work and the commercial transaction. They do not raise enough milk to make any extraordinary difference in the market. They could refuse to break the Sabbath by forwarding their limited supply with out causing suffering anywhere. The only harm [done would be that they would lose the

money their Sunday milk now brings them Yet the Berkshire people who stopped the passenger train took pains to offer no opposition to the running of the milk trains on Sunday! They remembered the dairymen and their desire for Sunday profits. They were glad enough that the milk should g to market, for that brought money to the county; but when it came to the passenger train, run for the convenience of other people, their conscientious scruples about Sunday labor began to assert themselves.

Oh. Berkshire Puritans, what hypocrites what Pharisees you are!

Probably the most interesting trotting neeting ever held near New York will begin or Vednesday next at the Gentlemen's Driving Park. The purses are liberal and the fields o horses worthy of the purses. There is bound to be excellent trotting throughout the meet ing, but the last day ought to bring out the largest crowd ever seen at a New York trottin

On that day there will be a race for three minute horses; but most likely the winner will be forced to trot himself out of the 2:20 class for among the starters will be H. B. Winship a a son of Startle, who is sure to make a thard fight for it; Daisy Strideaway, a descendant of old Pocahontas; Pilgrim, a son o muggler, who has shown speed enough to blossom out into a dangerous competitor for any one, and Phallas, Dexter's nephew, who in his first race, jogged the fifth heat out in 2:18%. Then will come one of the most interesting contests of the year, in the trial betwee the five-year-olds Phil Thompson, Jay-Eye See, Lucy Gernent, and Bronze, Jay-Eye-Se has shown a trial faster than any horse who is entered for the meeting-2:16%; but Bronze has also improved immensely in speed since last year; and if Phil Thompson is really him-

self, theirs will be a magnificent race. Unfortunately, the free for all is off, but verlikely Mr. Work may hand over Edward and Swiveller to the skilful hands of JOHN MURPHY with the request that he should make them break the tremendous record of Maud S. and Aldine: or even Mr. VANDERBILT may delight the thousands there with a sight of what his two mares can do with a light-weight driver like DAN MACE and a skeleton wagon. Who knows but what they may show 2:10?

The announcement that the British Na tional Rifle Association has decided not to allow the American team to use the screw wind gauge at Wimbledon except in the interna tional match will probably cause some disar pointment to the American marksmen, but it need not discourage them. The Volunte Service Gazette points out that if the Ameri cans are beaten they will be able to claim the they were handlcapped by not being allowed to use in the preliminary contests the same appliances used in the match, a privilege which the English marksmen will enjoy. But the Americans have done so much better than the English in the recent practice competitions that there is reason to think their chances o success will not be seriously injured by the de cision against the wind gauges. In fact, this opinion seems to be entertained in England and the big scores made at Creedmoor las week may have had something to do with that

When 1,200 children, who were in the ga ery of a hall in the town of Sunderland Eng. and, attempted to pass out last evening, after watching the performances of a conjuror, they encountered a door, at the head of a flight of stairs, which opened only twenty inches! Here, as in the recent disaster on the bridge, a fall led to a panic, in which 178 helpless children were suffocated and trampled to death. It seems almost incredible that such a death trap should be allowed to exist. Yet how man similar accidents have we recorded in the last six months! Will the warning and the less that such disasters convey never be heeded?

New York is having wonderful weather for this time of the year. In recent summers exceedingly hot weather has begun with June. and there has been a practical reason for the ashionable outpouring of families and individuals to the mountains, the seashore, and the country generally. But now, although the middle of June is passed. New York is enjoying a second and improved edition of spring weather. Last night the parks tempted the nurses and children to overstay their absence from their homes, the theatres were throngo with audiences enjoying perfect comfort, the hopping streets were crowded with prome naders delighting in the invigorating air, and after bedtime, the million enjoyed the very

established in their summer resting places, block after block of brown-stone dwellings are closed and vacant, and the steamers, even those that sailed yesterday, have been crowded with the usual loads of tourists bound abroad but the greater multitude that is forced to stay at work in the city has the conso knowing that at present New York is at its bes -a degree of excellence that the true New Yorker believes to be the highest known to

While in the heart of the North American continent terrible wind storms are spreading death and destruction over fertile and thickly America are suffering from earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. In Ecuador on the 19th of May there was a very severe shock of earth-quake, which destroyed a number of villages and greatly slarmed the inhabitants of Quito, who encamped in the streets for fear that their houses might be shaken down upon them. The volcano of Cotopazi, famous for its magnificent cone-shaped and snow-covered summit, is now country around its base are fleeing to get out fits reach. The last two or three years have been as remarkable for upheavals of the earth's crust and volcanic eruptions as for atmospher.

A few days ago an aeronaut who attempted o cross the English Channel in a balloon from the French coast failed in his attempt, but was lucky enough to come down on dry land. A balloon party which started from Marseilles o Friday evening, intending to cross part of the Mediterranean, was not so fortunate, the balloon falling into the sea. The occupants, however, were rescued. The chief thing that seems to be demonstrated by these attempts at serial navigation is the extreme peril they involve.

The Funnel-shaped Clouds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Most of the accounts of tornadoes now abounding in the papers rep-resent them as being accompanied or immediately pro-ceded by the appearance of funnel-shaped clouds in the sky, one or more, moving rapidly forward with a spiral corkscrew motion, and descending toward the ground Allow me to record a somewhat remarkable experience of these funnel corkscrew clouds which I witnessed in the month of December, 1836, on a voyage from the south of Spain. We (myself and a sister) had found at Cadis a fine new American bars about to sail, which with sole possession of its cabin, promised a pleasanter passage direct for New York than would have been our return by way of England, inamuch as the Captain in-tended to take the mild southern route, south of the Bermudas, after passing which we should strike north-wardly in company with the Gulf Stream. Our cross-ing the edge of the Gulf Stream was distinctly marked by the warmth of the water and the cloudiness of the weather, and for the first day we skirted along its inner edge with a fresh, fair wind. It was evident that outside of the stream the wind in an upper stratum of the attoophere must have been blowing in the contrary di-rection, producing friction and intermingling of the two opposite strong currents of air, and generating eddies overhead and mainly to our right, though there were plenty also to larboard, as we sailed a little eastwardly of north. If on that day we saw one of these cordscrew clouds spiralling downward, we must have seen at least louds spiralling downward, we must have seen at leas clouds spiraling downward, we must have seen at least a hundred in different degrees of development. It was an absorbing and fascinating sight, which we watched through the day till the display happily came to an end toward the approach of night, for we knew them to be dangerous traveling companions. It was an anxious day to the Captain and crew, for if any of these swiftly moving waterspouts had caught us, it is very certain that I should not now he written this account of them. that I should not now be writing this account of then for the benefit of the readers of Tur Sun.

for the beneat of the readers of The Sun.

There would be sometimes haif a dozen or more in
view all around us, in different stages of development,
from the first downward buige, slowly spiralling, to the
full, long shaft of the complete waterspout, reaching
down to the waves and careening rapidly over them
with funnel top and corkscrew whirl. We would steer or lay to, according to the distance and direction of those which seemed formidable. Some were soon ab-sorbed back into the cloud from which they had begun to bulge. Others would lengthen downward, further and further, and when they came pretty near the water the latter would suddenly shoot up to meet them, as though sucked upward, and so complete the waterspout at its bottom end. They were never in a straight vertical line, like a shaft of spiral cloud, but usually when they attained a considerable length downward they would be at a slight slant or curve, and sometimes in a slightly waving line. Not a few would fail to reach down to the water even when they had got so far that we felt sure they were about to do so, but the descending motion would cease, and they would begin slowly to rise again and be dissipated. We had either no cannon or no powder on board, for the Captain regretted greatly the want of the means which is often effectual in di

The Captain was a very intelligent young man, and he told me of another phenomenon he had witnessed in his voyaging, which also involves the spiralling of water on the surface of the sea, accompanied with the aweep of a motion forward. I have never read nor heard of it from any other quarter, but I feel assured of his veracand he was in no mood for joking that day. He said he had once witnessed a strange appearance approach-ing the ship in which he was, and crossing her bows, which looked like a field of spears of water, quite close together, such spear whirling on its foot. He described i as passing close under his bows. Possibly among your readers there may be some old sait who may be able to throw some light on this. How the water could thus be raised, not in a body but in what he called "spears," each having its own individual gyration, and the whole sweeping along in a path of rapid motion, is certainly hard to conceive, though there are many mysteriou forces at play in nature, and we are probably as yet only in the A B C of electricity. In the ravages wrought by tornadoes there are features which seem to denote the action of another force than that of mere wind.

I do not recollect the name of either our ship or he Captain,but I dare say your own columns for December 1830, will yield them to examination; for I remember that we reached New York just about in time to be disappointed of Christmas at home. Any vessel arriving from Cadix at that time must have been ours, and her Custom House record will doubtless furnish the means of ascertaining all about her, and her log of this waterspout day could be got at by anybody interested in the phenomena above related, which I am sure her log would confirm. That log must also tell how between here and Hatteras we were in greater danger than ever when ing company with over a hundred waterspout infant and full grown), for between rain, snow, and s cold that seemed arctic, our running rigging and blocks were at times ice-bound in stormy weather, and the peri was such that every soul on board thanked God when we got to anchor inside that blessed Sandy Hook.

A Southern View of a Prominent Candidate

From the Macon Felegraph and Messenger. Senator Pugh of Alabama has moved that Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, member of Congress for New York, be made President by the Democratic party. Sen ator Morgan, the colleague of Senator Pugh, has formally seconded this motion, and it has been discussed by the public press to a considerable extent. And the discussion has been entirely favorable to Mr. Hewitt. The Democratic party might do a great deal worse. It has done a great deal worse. In some respects Mr. Howlit is a very superior man to the mass of Democratic voters and leaders.

voters and leaders.

No man in the ranks of the party has enjoyed a better training and education. He has been a diligent and successful student of political sconomy and the science of government. He has great industry, and, though of elight frame, is of remarkable nerve and tenacity. He was not educated at ward meetings, but entered politics in his mature years, after his judgment had been ripened and his prajudices cooled. He is a man of broad views and patriotic impulses, and is the possessor of large means. His speech in the Congress of the United States in the summer session of 1876, after the nomine. States in the summer session of 1876, after the nomina-tion of Mr. Tilden, or rather his defence of Mr. Tilden against the ablest leaders of the Republican party, stamped him as a man of ability and extraordinary re source. Mr. Hewitt has done much to give wise and conservative shape to the legislation of the Demi and conservative snape to the legislation of the Demo-cratic party in Congress, and is a wise and trusted leader. He is a martyr to ill health, which comes in the shape of insoinnia, to rack one's nervos and to try one's temper; and, though he is sometimes impatient, if not petulant, there is something in his manner which appeals at once to charity and forbearance. Mr. Hewitt would make a good President. The country has not had so good a President as Mr. Hewitt would make since the term of President as Mr. Hewitt would make since the term of James K. Polk. And, notwithstanding the mention of his name in this connection has been more favorably : relved than that of any one clse, we fear he has destroyed

It was reported, and we have not noticed a denial, that he attended the Vanderbilt ball as *King Lear*. The selection of the character speaks well for the taste of Mr. Hawitt. He is about the size of Edwin Booth, and, dressed in hingly robes with a straw crown upon his head, must have closely resembled that actor, who gives a most wonderful performance when he attempts to play Lear. But it is doubtful if the Democratic party would be willing to elect a man President who could manquerade at a Vanderblit ball as King Lear. If the fact be not so, Mr. Hewitt ought at once to publish an inqualified denial.

best temperature for refreshing sleep.

Thousands who could not know that this best temperature for refreshing sleep.

Thousands who could not know that this

STYNEE A MA.

-Fermented wine has been banished from the communion tables of all the Methodist and Ber churches in Chicago, and of all the Congregation

-Good advice was given to the graduating class at Allegheny Theological Seminary when Dr. Wil-con said: " Toung gentlemen, study Hebrew roots, pers over Greek verbs, read Latin, and, if you have time and desire, translate ancient hieroglyphice; but I charge you when you go into the pulpit to preach the Gospel to

-Grace Church, in Broadway, is to have a majestic sixty-thousand-dollar spire of marble in the place of the wooden spire which was recently taken down. This spire is to be 319 feet in height, and be surnounted by a cross made of metal and glass, which, when illuminated at night, will be a conspicuous object for many miles around.

Evaporation Sanywar's Sunday avantage

-Evangelist Sawyer's Sunday evening services at Cooper Institute are to be kept up through out the whole summer, regardless of the heat. So many of the churches are closed during the hot weather than there is a better chance for crowding meetings like them than in the cooler seasons. The attractions promised by Mr. Sawyer Include several extraordinary noveltie

-Some of the Hindus believe in 8,400,000 death. How they arrive with exactness at this number is not definitely known by our theologians. The great question which just now agitates our theologians whether there is no is not a state of probation after death, in which a sinful soul may repent. Authorities on this point seem to be strangely mixed.

-The Rev. 'Dr. Duryes of Boston writes concerning the new movement in theology, and claiming to be as erthodox as ever, but he says he thinks that "the theological ship has been in the water so long since the Reformation that it has been subject to the growth of a mass of barnacles, and needs to be hauled on the dry dook and scraped." The Christian Asvocate comments sharply on this, and easys that James Armintus "scraped the barnacles off the theological ship" 250 years ago, and was stigmatized as a heretic for so doing.

-The church in Thirty-fourth street known as St. Paul's Evangelical is henceforth to be favored with the pastoral services of the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, who bids farewell to the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church n Brooklyn, and to the Baptist denomination. Mr. Pen tecost has never been a very sectarian Baptist, but has leaned so largely to the open-communion way of think-ing that he has at several times conducted enterprises outside of the regular Baptist lines. His new relation throws him into independency. He is to receive a smi-ary of \$0,000, and to be denominationally and doctrinal-ly as free as he pleases. Mr. Pentecost is a man of con-siderable eminence as a pulpit speaker, and will proba-bly draw large crowds in his new field of labor.

-The subjects to be discussed in the pulpits to-day cover a broad field. One church will resche the Midnight Cry: youths contemplating matrimony, Punch's advice to the contrary notwithstanding, will be told all about Marriage; those who are yearning for something beyond earthly affairs may listen to a dis-course on the Higher Life; the giddy can be taught Thoughtfulness; the unsheltered learn the blessings of Home, Sweet Home; the inexperienced will be guided in Choosing Amusements: all interested in Biblical archi-tecture can learn about The Broad Wall, while the clar-gymen who are preparing to desert their churches for uropean travel may hear before leaving a discourse or the Cause, Effect, and Cure of Lazines

-At Stamford, Conn., the Presbyterians have long had a plain and somewhat old-fashioned church, which was good enough for them while they were comparatively poor and humble. The old church now gives way for one which is to be in fitting harmon; with the wealth and prosperity of the good people whe are to worship in it. It is to be of native stone in Italian style of architecture. Its front is to be 78 feet and its depth 160. At the right of the front is to be a massive hell tower, 104 feet in height, and at the left a round bell tower, 104 feet in height, and at the left a round turret. Through these are to be the main entrances to the auditorium. The modern improvements in lecture room, Sunday school rooms, and class rooms for various purposes are to be conveniently pinced in the rear the church.

-Stray pigeons made the Baptist church of Sag Harbor their refuge, and sparrows built their nests under the caves and about the window ledges. For a long time the church was closed for lack of Hap-tists. A year say of the Rev. Mr. Still began to senrch Sag Harbor for Baptists, and found five or six. With much Harbor for Baptista, and found five or six. With much difficulty the sanctuary was cleaned and made fit to worship in. A congregation was gathered, and a revival followed. The church has now been reorganized with Mr. Still as pastor. Sag Harbor is a much more lively place than it was. Several factories have been opened, and although the people who work in them are Germans, who do not naturally seek the Baptist Church, yet the impetus which is given to local life is such as to give this church and all the other churches a heliogo hand. this church and all the other churches a helping hand.

-Two of the principal Presbyterian pulpits in this city are now vacated. Dr. Paxton leaves the First Church in Fifth avenue and Dr. Booth leaves the merged into other churches. Yet they are surrounder by a dense population to whom the Gospel ought to be preached. Both churches are in comfortable pecuniary circumstances, and they have a nominally large membership, a large proportion of which has moved up town or out of town. The buildings are stately and not very cheerful ones, or brown stone and in Gothic style of architecture. In their best days they were among the most fashionable churches of New York, and som of the wealthiest men attended them. Notwithstanding their present condition, there are about 100 clergymen

who would like to be called There has been a strong movement in favor of dividing the Protestant Episcopal Diocess of Pennsylvania into two. Bishop Howe has been opposed to this, preferring the election of an assistant Bishop and offering to relinquish part of his salary in favor of such an assistant. At the Convention which met last week in Reading, the proposition to divide the diocese was defeated by one elerical vote. An allowance of \$1,500 was voted to Bishop Howe to enable him to avail limself of such help as he may need. There has been of late years so much dividing of large dioceses into smaller ones that there is a fear of lowering the dignity of the episcopate if such division is allowed to go on There are a great many Episcopal clergymen who desire to be Bishops, and whose chances are the greater in proportion as dioceses are multiplied. But when dieceses are cut into sections comprising only a few coun ties, the importance of the position of Bishop becomes so small as to be hardly worth seeking.

-From what is said in the account of the anniversary exercises of the Long Island Bible Society. it would seem that the good old gentlemen who manage that concern have not been actively successful in fur-nishing copies of the Sacred Scriptures to all the Long Islanders. East year the statement was made that some families in certain localities on the Island were not only without the Bible, but were destitute of a knowledge of its contents. The statement was indignantly contra-dicted by several Long Island pastors and others. Prob-ably it was the discovery which grew out of this inci-dent that took away the real which the Long Island. Bible Society would otherwise have felt to supply its constituents with Ribles. The society, which is sixty-eight years old, held its annual meeting last week in Northport. An Episcopal church at Merrick asked for forty-eight Bibles for its paws, and was refused. A venerable brother said that "the getting of Bibles for Episcopal churches was a little game that the beloved Brother Cook of Riverhead had played on the society several times." Report was made to the effect that the local Bible Society at Northport had been dead for some time, having been "blown up" by a quarrel among some of its members. The course of Bible agents was criti-cised, in that they sometimes thrust Bibles on the wealthy and on servant girls who do not want them The Bible depository at Flushing was reported to have "burst up." An aged colporteur, who applied for some Bibles to distribute at Castle Garden, was granted them, atthough Castle Garden is commonly supposed to be outside the limits of Long Island. It must not be supposed that the Long Island people are not getting any Bibles. In Babylon seventeen have been sold and four given away. In Southampton the sales amount to fifteen, and one copy has been given away. In Westburg one copy has been sold and five presented to presumable

-The Sunday school lesson for to-day treats of the conclusion of the missionary journay of Paul and Barnabas. They had started from Antiock, and, first working for a while in the island of Cyprus, had taken a four through some of the most promising parts of Asia Minor. In the previous lesson we found the people of Lystra offering to worship Paul and Barnabas, supposing that they were heathen divinities. A great revulsion of feeling took place on the arrival of a party of evil-disposed Jews from Iconium. The Lystra people turned on the missionaries and stoned Paul until they supposed he was dead, and then they dragged him out of the city. Paul showed that he was no coward by returning into the city as soon as he was sufficiently revived. Again he preached the Gospel there and encouraged the converts. The organization of churches seems to have been an important part of the work of Paul and Barnabas. As soon as a sufficient number of converts could be brought together in any place where they had preached, these were formed into a church. We read that Paul and Barnabas ordained elders in each of these charches. The precise functions of these elders are differently understood by the different denominations, according to differing views of church government. Enough to say in a general way church government. Enough to say in a general way that the elders of the early churches were responsible for the rule and management of the churches. Paul and Barnabas went through the provinces of Fisidia and Famphylia, preaching last at Pergs and Attalia, cities of the latter province, and eating thence for Antioch in Syria, where there was a large hody of Christian believers. There they received a hearty welcome, and there they remained for a long time. We see in these men worthy examples for Christian workers. They bravely purhed on in spite of all obstacles, and instead of being discouraged, were only stimulated to new efforts the persecutions unflicted upon them.